

THOUSANDS DIE, SAYS DAVISON IN PLEA TO NATION

Head of Red Cross Unfolds
Tragic Plight of East and
Central Europe.

HOW U. S. CAN END IT

Suggests Appropriation of
\$500,000,000 Be Made by
Congress at Once.

BOARD TO TAKE CHARGE

Stirring Appeal Contains
Warning of Consequences if
America Fails.

DES MOINES, May 17.—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, told the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day that the most terrible tragedy in the history of the world is being enacted in Central and Eastern Europe, the starvation in mass of whole nations of people. His address was at once an appeal and a warning—an appeal to the Christianity and generosity of the American people and a warning that we cannot escape bitter consequences if we stand by with hands folded while a large part of Europe perishes by hunger and plague.

Having just returned from Geneva, where he received detailed reports of the actual conditions throughout Europe, Mr. Davison spoke with absolute certainty. His speech in full follows:

Worst Tragedy in History.

"Whatever our attitude toward the League of Nations or our apprehensions regarding foreign entanglements, I feel it is essential that the people of the United States realize that one of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the human race is being enacted within the broad belt of territory lying between the Baltic and the Black and Adriatic seas.

"This area includes the new-Baltic States—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Montenegro, Albania and Serbia.

"The reports which come to us make it clear that in these war-ravaged lands civilization has broken down. Disease, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable.

"Men, women and children are dying by thousands, and over vast uncivilized areas there are to be found neither medical appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the devastating plagues.

"According to reports of the American Red Cross and the Commissioner of the League of Red Cross Societies made in a signed statement to the American Government, wholesale starvation is rampant in Poland this summer, unless some procure food supplies in large quantities. A telegram to the League of Red Cross Societies, March 20, stated that there are now approximately 250,000 cases of typhus in Poland and in the area occupied by Polish troops.

"This is already one of the worst typhus epidemics in the world's history. Galicia, whole towns are crippled and business suspended. In some districts there is but one doctor to about 150,000 people. During the year 1919 about 2,000,000 refugees and prisoners ended Poland.

Few Doctors; No Supplies.

"In the Ukraine, we were told, typhus and influenza have affected most of the population. In villages of two to three thousand half the people were ill at the same time and there was almost no medical care. In many cases a territory forty miles in diameter had but one physician. Some doctors who had 20,000 patients could get no medical supplies whatever and had nothing better to give the sick than oral instructions. Pauperism is intensified every day.

"A report from Vienna dated February 12 said: There are ration cards for three weeks. People are apathetic, fatalistic, tired. One hundred thousand school children in Vienna are reported as underfed and diseased because of food shortage and lack of fuel. At least 50,000 hospital beds have become useless owing to lack of medical supplies. Death stalks through the streets of Vienna and hordes of unburied dead. The general death rate has risen 10 per cent. since 1919 and the mortality for tuberculosis 250 per cent.

"Budapest, according to our information, is one vast city of misery and suffering. The number of deaths is double that of births. Of 150,000 children in the schools 100,000 are dependent on public charity. There are 150,000 workers idle. In Rumania, tuberculosis is spreading in an alarming and unprecedented manner. All energies are devoted to keeping the typhus epidemic at bay, and a military cordon along the Danube river prevents the entrance of 20,000 Russian refugees from the other side, whose infection is feared.

"Typhus and smallpox have invaded the four countries composing Czechoslovakia, and there is lack of medicines, soap and physicians. The shelves of the pharmacies and their hospitals are bare. In Serbia typhus has broken out

English Living Cost Rises 141 Per Cent.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 17.—The cost of food up to May 1 had risen to 146 per cent. above the pre-war level, and there is a prospect of its going still higher, says Charles A. McCurdy, Minister of Food, in an official statement issued to-night.

Mr. McCurdy, however, points out that the price of food in England is still lower than in France, Italy and Sweden and says it is not much higher than in the United States. The *Labor Gazette* estimates that the cost of living, including food, clothing, fuel, light and rents, is now 141 per cent. over that before the war.

AIR RECORD IS BEATEN 50 FEET

Coombs Climbs 17,150 Feet
Above Mineola With Four
in Touring Plane.

NEW SINGLE MOTOR FEAT

Test Pilot Battles Gaily 80
Minutes Before 'Ceiling'
Is Reached.

By a scant fifty feet Clarence Coombs, test pilot, set a new four man altitude record yesterday afternoon at Hialeahurst Field, Mineola, when he piloted an Orendo touring plane 17,150 feet above the surface of the ocean.

The new mark, which is a world's record for a one motored ship and a record in this country for any four passenger airplane, just tops that established May 16 by Capt. Lowell Smith, commandant of Puryear Field, El Centro, Cal. Capt. Smith was shooting at a mark of 16,000 feet set by Pilot Coombs in the same Orendo plane only two days before. He reached 17,100 feet. Although Capt. Smith's plane had a 400 horse-power Liberty motor, Coombs, who was a well known army pilot until recently, nursed his little ship with his peppy 150 Wright-Hispano to 17,150 feet before heading for lower levels and thicker oxygen. The battle of men, planes and motors is not over, however, for Capt. Smith is likely to try for another high mark.

Last Gains Are by Inches.

The first 14,000 feet of ascent were easy for the Orendo and were accomplished in just one hour by the plane, but from there on it was a real battle against gravity, rapidly thinning air and motor power decreasing with the falling oxygen.

For twenty minutes longer Coombs kept his plane fighting skyward, getting every inch of altitude and recording altimeter showed, the line of his ascent flattened out, indicating that the ceiling had been reached.

Those who accompanied him, J. I. Weather, president of the Atlas Commerce Corporation; Jack Binna, aviation editor of the *New York Tribune*, and a *Sun* and *New York Herald* reporter—had a most marvelous view of the States and New Jersey and Connecticut, all fading away into an ever thickening blue-black mist. They also numbed their hands and feet in a temperature which a prewar thermometer would have registered in the sunlight instead was only 32.

Swings in Great Circles.

The night was started at 3:30. Binna, with the barograph slung about his neck, and Weather climbed in the front seat and Coombs and the reporter into the rear cockpit. The plane roared across the greenward of Hialeahurst and leaped into the air. From that moment Coombs, with his eye on the air speed indicator, went after altitude and the horizontal speed of the plane occasionally dropped as low as 45 miles an hour as he forced it upward.

He swung around the island in great circles, near the ocean edge, with his guiding strip of white beach, now almost over Brooklyn, and all Manhattan's tiny length in view, then around to the Sound and Port Washington, and then far down the middle of the island and back to the ocean shore.

As he flew upward the island contracted and the crazy quilt of its ploughed fields and its green meadows shrank and shrank until Long Island, the city and the Sound disappeared and a map of them, softened by ground haze, lay in their places. And then the climbing plane nosed over and went into a spiral, pretty to view from the ground, but somewhat disconcerting to a landsman in the plane. The motor ceased to roar and the wires, which had been playing a drowned out accompaniment, whistled cheerfully on the downward passage.

CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO DISCREDIT WILSON

Representative Pou Accuses
Republicans in House Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Republican leaders in Congress were accused in the House to-day by Representative Pou, Democrat (N. C.), of having joined a conspiracy to discredit President Wilson.

Mr. Pou cited the resolution which would make it unlawful for the President to leave the country, and another designed to leave the country, and a third seeking investigation of "tokens of approval" given the President while abroad, as proof of his assertions.

The conspiracy, Mr. Pou, alleged, was based on a fear that President Wilson would repeat "his unpardonable sin" of leading his party to victory at the polls

ALLIES ADMIT NEW FINANCING DEPENDS ON U. S.

Appeal Will Be Delayed Until
After Conference
at Brussels.

AFRAID OF POLITICS

Schemes Are Afloat Aiming
to Write Off Part of Foreign
Debt to America.

ANXIETY AMONG FRENCH

They Stress Point of Europe's
Requiring Aid to Meet
Her Obligations.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 17.—No representations will be made to the United States officially concerning the financial arrangements discussed at Hythe until after the Brussels conference. This does not mean that the United States is not regarded as one of the most important factors in the whole plan for capitalizing the German reparations. Indeed, it was admitted that the success of the plan may turn on the attitude of the United States, regarding which representatives of the Allies confessed to-day that they were entirely at sea and placed, it was explained by a French official, in the most delicate situation by reason of the political campaign in America.

Knowing how any development abroad may be seized upon as an issue by one side or another in America, the Allies hesitate to address the simplest kind of inquiry to Washington at this time, although the French are particularly desirous to know how the United States would regard the proposition to discount the German reparations bonds. A certain portion of the proceeds might be applied to the cancellation of the French debt to America, rather than an actual currency transaction.

Delay of Presentation.

But all this, it is recognized here, would require legislation by Congress, as it would involve a transaction absolutely unparalleled in American Government financing. The Allies do not want to put this plan before the United States, it was explained here, until they have agreed upon all the details of it among themselves and talked with the Germans. While it is earnestly desired that the United States should have delegates at the Brussels conference, Europe has no learned her lesson, that a delegate sent there is not to the American Presidential campaign is over, and perhaps a new administration comes in, any definite commitments made generally regarded as having withdrawn from European affairs. At the same time it is believed that financial isolation by America is impossible, and that the foreign debt to America, which makes it important for the United States to be represented at some of these conferences, is not to protect her \$10,000,000,000 investment.

For the United States needs to be wary, for various schemes are afloat here for a financial League of Nations, some of which schemes are aimed at writing off in one guise or another of the foreign debt to America, or of making America assume a greater special risk than the war legislation intended.

Point Emphasized by France.

The French stress the point, however, that unless America consents to come such plan as the discounting of German reparations bonds is the interest of financial world solidarity she is likely to suffer greatly through Europe's inability to extricate herself from the financial morass.

It is easily seen that an entire recasting of the American financial policy from that enunciated by Secretaries Glass and Houston is expected by French officials are pointing out that many of Secretary Glass's recommendations are being carried out now, but that something is expected of America.

French authorities believe that it will be impossible to get private banks to discount the German bonds in America alone on the scale necessary without a Government guarantee and modification of the present tax arrangements.

In all, there is this situation: Europe is now visualized as a whole, with Germany's economic restoration as the pivot on which all turns. There is general agreement, first, that France must be relieved of her present burden; second, that this can be effected only by Germany's payment of the reparations in their entirety; third, Germany's own economic development must be effected, and, fourth, that this economic rehabilitation can only be achieved by the money holders, of which the United States is the principal, no longer withholding their support but even going so far as to take the German obligations into their treasury and cooperate with individuals desiring to invest in European securities.

Rebuilding of Germany.

If this programme were adopted by the United States it would involve her actually and officially in the economic rebuilding of Germany, which, in theory, is no far as the American loans now stand, is not the case.

Avoid Conference on Peace Resolution

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The peace resolution adopted by the Senate Saturday was formally presented to the House to-day and laid on the table. Contrary to announced plans, it was not sent immediately to conference, but was considered informally by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Chairman Porter was directed to confer with Senate leaders with the hope of agreeing upon some plan by which the House could accept the Senate measure without a conference. Some members, however, said they preferred the House resolution.

Before leaving here to-night for Pennsylvania, Mr. Porter announced that he would not be able to arrange a meeting with Senate leaders until Wednesday or Thursday.

GERMAN REDS MAKING GAINS

Majority Socialist Power Is
Shown to Be Gradually
Weakening.

DRIFT TO THE EXTREMES

Braunschweig and Danzig
Show Conservative and
Radical Growth.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 17.—Two local elections, showing gains for the Conservative and the Radical parties, have just been held in Braunschweig and Danzig. They change the predictions that the new Reichstag will not be greatly different from the last and show a weakening of the Majority Socialist power, which is now in control. This indicates that Social Democrats are drifting both to the extreme right and to the extreme left.

The two elections were for members of local parliaments, and in both the Deutsche Volkspartei, formerly the National Liberals, made common cause with the Pan-German and Deutsche National Volkspartei, and the union showed considerable strength. In both cases the Independent Socialists made heavy gains.

Incomplete returns from Braunschweig show that the Pan-Germans, the National Liberals and the Social Democrats, combined forces, obtained 47,906 votes; the Independent Socialists, 15,551; the Democrats, 11,247, and the Communists, 2,044.

The Independent Socialists made great gains from the ranks of labor. In Danzig the Conservatives polled 42,359 votes, the Independent Socialists, 26,335; the Majority Socialists, 23,769; the Clericals, 25,118; the Free Economic League, 14,759; the Democrats, 13,342, and the Poles, 9,490.

It is now thought that the Reichstag returns will show that the Volkspartei is the strongest political organization in Germany, taking over the power from the Majority Socialists; that the Clericals will retain about their present strength; that the Independent Socialists will control about seventy seats and the National Liberals about the same. It is hardly likely that the Social Democrats will have more than half their present strength. This is the party of President Ebert.

With the elections favoring the extremist parties, it becomes doubtful whether a successful coalition can be maintained along the present line. An invitation to include the Volkspartei at the cost of modifying the radical social and tax programmes, including the nationalization of industries schemes.

Dr. Stresemann, leader of the Volkspartei, has announced his willingness to cooperate with the Majority Socialists. However, it looks as if the election will not only fail to bring one fairly united group, but may be necessary compromises which will border on the paradoxical.

NITTI TO FORM NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY

He Accepts Invitation Extended
by King.

Rome, May 17.—Signor Nitti, whose Cabinet resigned last week, has accepted an invitation by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Ministry. The invitation was extended to-day after the King had conferred with former Premier Tittoni and Orlando.

All experts in Italian political affairs had foreseen the inevitable return of Signor Nitti to the Premiership. Nitti was recognized even by his bitterest opponents as the only man in Italy who could retain some sort of majority in the Chamber of Deputies, for he is the least partisan and the one who has the widest point of view so that everyone, no matter of what party, could agree with him in something.

His new Cabinet, the third one since he became Premier, will undoubtedly be stronger. It is understood that he will have a fair representation of either the Catholic or the Socialist group. In this manner, besides his own party, he will have as his support one of the other two great Parliamentary groups.

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BILL PUTS U. S. IN RACE AGAINST BRITAIN FOR OIL

Senator Phelan Offers Measure
for Formation of Govern-
ment Corporation.

TO BE IN FOREIGN FIELD

Americans to Own Majority
of Stock and President to
Appoint Directors.

WORLD CONTEST SHOWN

State Department Gives Data
on Battle of Nations
for Petroleum.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The general policy of the British Government to monopolize in British control all the petroleum of the empire, and in addition to obtain all possible outside, was explained by the Department of State in a communication to the Senate to-day. The Senate had asked information about discriminations of other countries against oil interests of Americans.

British monopolies already are in control in the United Kingdom, Persia, India and many other countries, while the Dutch Government apparently is on the verge of conferring on the Royal Dutch Shell Company, now controlled by the British Government, an exclusive right to oil in the entire Dutch East Indian possessions.

Other countries are imposing restrictions against alien citizens or companies controlling any of their petroleum; France apparently is moving in that direction in administering its new African dominions. Mexico's new constitution, which contains remarkable restrictions against aliens holding interests in lands, mines or oil in the country, has not yet been adjudicated, but is considered as sweeping that if it stands American interests will be under a great handicap there.

Oil Corporation Bill.

Simultaneously with the transmittal of the State Department's report, which is in answer to a resolution offered by Senator Gore (Okla.) and passed by the Senate, Senator Phelan (Cal.), introduced a bill authorizing the incorporation of a great government-owned corporation to handle oil exploitation. It will be called the United States Oil Corporation, and its object will be oil development in foreign countries. The majority of stock must be owned by Americans and the President shall appoint the nine directors.

The company may engage in oil development anywhere subject to preferential right of the United States Government to take any or all of its production. The capital stock is not fixed by the bill.

Senator Phelan explained that he would have preferred a company in which the capital would be owned by the Government, but found there were in some countries laws that would make its operations impossible if that were provided.

The State Department report went further than most public men had expected toward proving the charges lately made that Great Britain is seeking to control the world's oil. As to the British, it said every drop of oil or colony has its own policy. The Empire's policy is said to be to bring about the exclusion of aliens from the control of petroleum supplies of the Empire and to endeavor to secure domestic control over foreign countries along the following lines:

Restriction on Prospecting.

1. By barring foreigners and foreign nationals from owning or operating oil properties in British territory.

2. By direct participation of the Government in ownership and control of oil companies.

3. By preventing British oil companies from selling their properties to foreign interests.

4. By prohibiting the transfer of shares in British oil companies to other than British subjects.

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Delaware House Fails to Vote on Suffrage; Opposition Too Strong

DOVER, May 17.—The Delaware House of Representatives, which reconvened to-day after a two weeks' recess, adjourned late in the day without taking any action on the resolution to ratify the woman's suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, recently adopted by the Senate.

Republican party leaders at a conference called by Alfred du Pont were unable to break the barricade against suffrage, and it was decided not to present the resolution in the House to-day. The measure now cannot be brought to a vote before Wednesday unless the House rules are suspended, which requires a two-thirds vote. Should it be presented to-morrow it must go to committee and be reported out after one day before it can go to a vote.

Early in the session the lower house decisively defeated the resolution, and although suffrage advocates have not entirely given up, they admit that the chances of a reversal of this action are slim. Republican leaders, who have tried in every way to swing enough votes to pass the resolution, said after their conference to-day that they feared suffrage was dead, so far as this State is concerned. Some of them predicted the measure would never be sent to the House from the Senate, because its advocates realize that defeat is almost certain.

Suffrage workers, however, who are here in force, refuse to admit defeat. The gloomy outlook, they declared to-night, serves only to spur them to renewed efforts.

GEORGIA FIGHT IS THREE SIDED

Stormy Democratic Conven-
tion Expected To-day—
League Chief Issue.

STRENGTH IS WELL SPLIT

Watson, Palmer and Senator
Hoke Smith All Seeking
National Delegates.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTA, May 17.—The Democratic State Convention will meet here to-morrow to elect delegates to the San Francisco convention and to adopt a platform. Indications are that the proceedings will be stormy and that two delegations will be sent to the convention.

The temporary roll of the convention shows 148 county unit votes for A. Mitchell Palmer, 130 county unit votes for Thomas E. Watson and 104 county unit votes for Senator Hoke Smith. Watson received about 54,000 popular votes in the recent primary, Palmer 47,000 and Smith 46,000.

The issue is the League of Nations. Palmer stands for ratification of the Versailles covenant, Smith is for the League reservations or others as strong. While Watson favors rejection of the league.

The indications to-night are that the Watson and Smith forces, having a majority of nearly 100 delegates, will organize the convention and run it to suit themselves.

G. O. P. CONGRESSMEN TO DISCUSS POLICIES

Conference To-day Will Con-
sider Platform Suggestions.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Congressional members of the committee of 171 on platform and policies created by the Republican National Committee will meet with Senator Lodge (Mass.) tomorrow at 11 A. M. About fifty members of the two houses are members of this committee, which has been making an elaborate effort to learn the party's mind regarding the issues and platform of this year's campaign.

Senator Lodge explained to-day that there was no intention of drawing a platform in advance of the convention or anything of the sort, but the discussions are expected to be of much assistance. Questionnaires were sent out to thousands of persons asking suggestions on many issues. The responses have been analyzed, classified and digested, giving what is thought to be a most useful cross section of the public sentiment on the questions of the day. The questionnaires dealt with taxation, budget, international exchange, merchant marine, railroad legislation, immigration legislative programme, postal reform, foreign relations and law enforcement.

FLEES HOSPITAL AND WEDS CONDUCTOR

Daughter of Capt. Higgins of
Navy Telephone Father.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—Capt. Robert E. Higgins of the United States Navy received a telephone call to-night at his home in 56 Sargent street from his daughter, Eleanor. She told him she was married several days ago to Clarence Everett Hall, a conductor on a Hartford trolley line, and that she and her husband were visiting with her parents in Niantic, a few miles west of New London on the Connecticut shore.

The romance of Mrs. Hall began during the war, when she was a zealous nurse and her husband was a soldier. Her family opposed her marriage, and she became ill with nervous exhaustion and worry six weeks ago, and was sent to a hospital. Last Thursday night she obtained her clothes and left the hospital. She met Hall and they procured a marriage license as soon as the bureau opened on Friday morning. They were married at once by the Rev. F. F. Voorhees.

Capt. Higgins said to-night he had forgiven the runaways and that he had objected to the wedding solely on the ground of his daughter's poor health. Capt. Higgins is stationed here as an inspector of engineering material.

Smuggled Liquor in Swamp.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—A motor trip by prohibition agents along the river front, with particular attention to large swamps near down river towns, has disclosed the hiding place of more than 50,000 gallons of smuggled liquor, it became known here to-day.

VETOES BILL TO SELECT JUDGES

Gov. Smith Surprises Politicians of Both Parties by
Upholding Primaries.

IS A BLOW AT TAMMANY

Executive Takes Ground That
Judiciary Candidates Be
Voted On, Not Picked.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 17.—Both Tammany Hall and the Republican organization received a decided and unexpected shock to-day when the bipartisan measure restoring judicial nominating conventions, after a safe trip through the Legislature, was vetoed by Gov. Smith. Tammany's unanimous demand for the bill caused the Governor's action to be regarded as all the more surprising, and there are many organization politicians who look on the action as having placed him squarely in opposition to his own party.

The approval of the bill would have let Tammany pick its candidates for the many bench vacancies in New York. These vacancies could have been filled next autumn in the old way and public demand would have gone unheeded.

Gov. Smith has ended for some time to come the combined party efforts to abolish the direct primary and restore the party convention. The judiciary measure was to have been followed by an attack on the primary system generally.

In the memorandum accompanying the veto Gov. Smith referred to the convention system as "discredited and discarded." He said he disagreed with one brief favoring the bill in which it was stated that "judicial office is one which requires of the candidate a special fitness which can best be discussed among a small number of representative persons."

"The fitness of any candidate for any office can best be discussed by all the members of the party which makes the nomination," the memorandum stated. "It is infinitely better for the State that every candidate, particularly a candidate for a place in the judiciary, to receive his nomination at the hands of a majority of the voters of his party than through the favor of the few."

ORGANIZE LEAGUE TO SAVE NEWSPAPERS

Publishers Plan to Conserve
Newspaper Stocks.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representatives of more than 100 newspapers, meeting here to-day to deal with the hardships surrounding publication of the smaller newspapers, organized the United States Publishers Newspaper Conservation League and called on similar organizations to join for mutual protection.

Resolutions requesting all publishers of newspapers of 50,000 circulation and over to reduce consumption 10 per cent. Sunday and 5 per cent. daily were adopted, and half a dozen similar organizations were asked to help obtain legislation "to alleviate the evil."

Some of the reports sent in by editors unable to attend, painted distressing pictures of the trouble ahead. Many dailies, with ancient and honorable lineage, will soon be forced to suspend unless there is quick relief, letters and telegrams said.

W. U. Page of the Waterbury (Conn.) Republic was elected president of the league and Joseph B. Finan of the Cumberland (Md.) Evening Times secretary. Orville Elder of the Washington (Iowa) Journal and W. W. Weaver of the Durban (N. C.) Star were named as vice-presidents, and J. R. Snyder of the Gary (Ind.) Post treasurer.

Members of the executive committee, which will endeavor, with the officers, to formulate conservation plans, include: Jason Rogers, chairman, New York Globe; F. W. Wilson, Newburgh (N. Y.) News; J. H. Zerby, Pottsville (Pa.) Republic; H. C. Hotelling, St. Paul (Minn.), ex-secretary National Editorial Association; George B. Lockwood, Muncie (Ind.) Press; F. R. Moses, Marshall (Mich.) Chronicle; G. F. Spaulding, Shawnee (Okla.) News; and J. W. Smith, Monroe (La.) News-Star.

Eighty per cent. of New York City's export trade has been diverted to Philadelphia. Baltimore and other ports because of harbor strikes and freight congestion. Shipping men said yesterday the result of this diversion will be a permanent damage to local business.

N. Y. HAS LOST 80 P. C. OF ITS EXPORT TRADE

Strikes Drive Cargo Carriers
to Nearby Ports.

Eighty per cent. of New York City's export trade has been diverted to Philadelphia. Baltimore and other ports because of harbor strikes and freight congestion. Shipping men said yesterday the result of this diversion will be a permanent damage to local business.

Last week alone thirty-seven cargo vessels which under ordinary circum-

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CLOSING TIME

FOR UNDESLY CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun and the NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES

9 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway.
9 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices.
(Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES

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